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# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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### EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

## TOMORROW . . .

**Thumbing** our way through pending manuscript, we find the following stories scheduled for early publication:

**Coordination** is a runner-up for honors as the word most used in extension conversations. Colorado not only talks about it but has done something about it in establishing a smoothly running agricultural clearing committee, according to an article by Director F. A. Anderson.

. . .

**Then** there is Vermont, where a workable plan of coordinating AAA and regular extension press releases has been developed. Extension Editor Harry P. Mileham will tell about it.

. . .

**Standards** for extension work and how to keep them up is the subject of the third and last of the series of articles on extension as a profession by Assistant Director C. B. Smith.

. . .

**Electricity** comes to town and the folks get wire and equipment conscious. North Carolina meets the demands for information with rural electrification schools.

### On the Calendar

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19-24.

Twenty-eighth Annual Dairy Cattle Congress and Allied Shows, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 27-Oct. 3.  
Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 2-9.

Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 9-16.

National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9-16.

National Home Demonstration Council, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 13.

The American Country Life Association Meeting, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 14-16.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16-23.

National Congress for Vocational Agriculture Students and Future Farmers of America Convention, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18-21.

Annual Meeting of American Poultry Association, New York City, N. Y., Oct. 29-Nov. 2.

National Grange Meeting, Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 10-18.

Fifty-first Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14-17.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26-Dec. 4.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27-Dec. 4.



## Unity in Diversity

C. B. SMITH

Assistant Director, Extension Service

ONE OF the remarkable outgrowths of cooperative agricultural extension has been the 4-H club work with rural youth. Conceived at the outset as a kind of supplement to extension with rural adults in agriculture and homemaking, it has come to be regarded as a great educational and moral agency in rural life, stimulating better farming, better homemaking, better rural social life, and bringing outlook to millions of country boys and girls every year. Business, industry, education, and the church all have given it their approval and look to it with hope.

A SIGNIFICANT factor in the development of 4-H club work, one of the things that has made 4-H club work virile and effective, has been the freedom permitted by national and State leaders in the organization and conduct of the work. While national and State standards of work and accomplishment have been set up in every State and Territory, the organization and program haven't been frozen and stereotyped but have been varied within the States and Territories and within the counties, by both State and local leaders, to meet the needs of the individual clubs and localities.

THERE has been a common thread running through the work of all clubs; but, added to that common thread has been infinite variety in organization, subject matter, and work. At the present time, there are more than 106,000 local leaders and assistant leaders of these clubs, striving to make the work of the clubs better; and, what is more to the point, being given the privilege by State and national club leaders actually to make it better. For it is part of the philosophy of national and State extension directors of 4-H club work that the combined thinking and action of these 106,000 local 4-H club leaders conducting this work

may be more productive of what is really significant and worth while in agriculture and country life than the productive thinking of just the State, territorial, and national leaders administering the work, no matter how wise such national and State leaders may be.

THIS note would encourage the incorporation in every 4-H club program of all that has been found best and most worth while in the past 25 years of 4-H club work and, at the same time, encourage every State leader to help local leaders to add to their local club program such improvements as will make for stronger, more worthwhile local clubs.

WE WOULD stress the thought that 4-H club work is still a mobile agency. Neither its objectives, its method of organization, nor its methods of conducting it has been written for the last time. May it never reach the point where it fails to grow in teaching more efficient methods in farming and homemaking and in promoting larger educational, cultural, and spiritual values. As the philosophers might put it, may we continue to have increased unity and strength in 4-H club work through diversity.





## Complete Revision of Illinois Girls' 4-H Club Projects

# Meets Current Needs of Members



TEN major changes are being made in the Illinois Girls' 4-H project material for 1937 as a result of a complete revision based upon a thoroughgoing study of the needs of rural girls. Although just being put into effect, the changes already are being received with an enthusiasm which indicates that they have possibilities for improving the program for the State's 4-H club girls, who in 1936 numbered 12,915.

### *Ten Changes Planned*

The changes involve: (1) Simplification of the work for leaders; (2) simplification of the work for girls; (3) rewriting of the project book material; (4) planning of more flexible requirements so that there is greater freedom of choice for the individual within a given unit; (5) less rigid requirements in choice of projects; (6) allowing girls more choice, for example, of when they shall make a certain dress; (7) making record keeping more simple; (8) making all work and requirements more nearly fit new trends and changing conditions; (9) using more popular-type projects, and (10) eventually writing a greater variety of projects.

Club material has always been revised each year to keep it up to date, but in addition about every 5 years a complete overhauling is done in order to more nearly meet new trends and changing conditions.

Plans for these changes now being put into effect have been under way for about 3 years, and experimental work leading up to the changes has been done over the State; so the new ideas are not based upon guesswork by the State staff as to needs of 4-H club girls. Leaders have been consulted, and plans talked over with county home advisers, the organization of leaders who have led 5 or more years, local leaders, and club members—all of these groups have contributed to the final melting pot of ideas.

Results of a study conducted in Illinois a few years ago also helped in the formulation of plans. Series of county subject-

matter training schools attended by club members, which were held for 2 years, gave a better understanding of the age levels of 4-H club members enrolled in the State.

In all of these ways and many others the State 4-H staff studied the situation before making definite plans for changes.

### *Work To Be Simplified*

Among the general changes planned is the simplification of the work for leaders so that women will remain longer as leaders, as a good leader becomes more valuable each year she leads a club. One of the factors holding back club work in Illinois is the difficulty of obtaining leaders. The new plans will make it easier to obtain good leaders and easier for them to do a good piece of work—to spend more time on fewer things.

The work for girls also will be simplified. Even though many of the project requirements were well worth while, all subject matter related to a project cannot be taught in the minimum number of meetings required of an achievement club. It is better to do a few things more intensively. The general trend over several years in this State has been to reduce project requirements.

Under the new unit plan, girls with greater abilities, more time, keener interest, and better cooperation from parents can carry more units; whereas girls with opposite possibilities can carry a smaller amount of work and yet feel that they have completed requirements. Voluntary summer work probably should not entail the same heavy schedule of work as school requirements and yet should allow girls to carry more if they wish.

### *Bulletins To Be Rewritten*

It is planned to rewrite the girls' handbooks so that all words and ideas are within the understanding of young girls. The peak age of enrollment in the State is 13 years.

Different subject matter will be used in each unit booklet for greater interest appeal and greater concentration on teaching.

MARY A. MCKEE

Girls' 4-H Club Specialist  
Illinois Extension Service

All girls in the State will have some health requirements—a different one each year, such as posture 1 year and teeth another. The health requirements will offer greater possibilities for individual participation and make health improvement more popular.

### *Requirements To Be Flexible*

It is planned to make record keeping simpler and less of a burden to members and leaders and to make all work and requirements more nearly fit new trends and changing conditions.

More popular-type projects will be used which contain basic subject matter such as the "outdoor meals" project which combines fun with work.

Eventually, a greater variety of projects will be written. For 1937 old projects have been broken up into smaller units and, with the above ideas in mind, have been rewritten. Leaders, both local and county, with whom the new plans have been discussed, are very enthusiastic over their possibilities for improving the total program of girls' 4-H club work in Illinois.

Changes in activities allied to the 4-H program trend away from the competitive element and toward a more educational approach. The State has been divided into areas, each of which has been assigned a major activity upon which to work. These activities will be rotated from year to year so that a 4-H club girl will have an opportunity at all of them during her club career. Activities not assigned to the area need not be neglected, as they can be emphasized in local club programs, but each club and county will not need to prepare individuals or teams for competition.

Each county will have a subject-matter training school for the girls particularly interested in its assigned activity. This school will be given by the State club specialist in charge. These counties then will send their representatives to the State fair for participation. At the State fair

(Continued on page 121)



# The 4-H Place in the Community

**F**EW 4-H clubs in the country have had such a long and interesting history as the Yardville 4-H Junior Dairy Club of Mercer County, N. J., which recently celebrated 15 years of uninterrupted activity.

The story of better dairying in this community, where there was room for improvement in nearly every dairy practice, began in a very small way with the introduction of five purebred calves. Gradually the circle of interest and influence spread until the roll of the club has included nearly 70 boys and girls from 5 of the 8 townships in the county. It is not unusual for the members to remain active until they have reached the upper limit of club age when, if they care to, they are retained as honorary members.

Programs and activities through the years have touched upon practically every phase of dairy farming with the result that several of the fine herds of southern Mercer County owe their beginning in one or more ways to the Yardville Club.

There are two outstanding examples where large purebred herds have been built up almost entirely from the original club purchases. In the case of Alvin and Edmund Smith, near Allentown, there are approximately 31 animals in the herd, 26 of which are progeny of a Guernsey 4-H heifer.

In northern Mercer County, the Horace Baker farm, which rates high in the dairy herd-improvement association, was bred almost entirely from male and female animals purchased by Edward Baker as his 4-H stock. At the club meetings, "Ed" got his training in cow judging, milk testing, and herd management.

The contribution which the Yardville Junior Dairy Club has made toward the

J. B. TURPIN

County Club Agent

Mercer County, New Jersey

building of men and women is more significant than improvement of herds of dairy cattle. For some, the club has been an incentive to seek higher education. Two members occupy positions as county extension agents in New Jersey, and one is the wife of a county club agent in Tennessee. Four members from this one club have been selected as delegates to the national 4-H encampments which have been held at Washington.

One former club member, who is now leader of the Yardville Club, states that he owes much to the education that he has received from club sources. As a training field for club and community leadership, the Yardville Junior Dairy Club has been productive, supplying leaders for other 4-H clubs, masters and officers of granges, and representatives for the county 4-H advisory and board of agriculture executive committees.

At a gathering of young people held recently at the State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, the question was raised: "But what I should like to know is how can you keep a 4-H club going for

15 years?" The answer was given by Howard J. Stelle, a former member of the Yardville Junior Dairy Club who is now county club agent in Monmouth County. He replied: "I was interested in the answer to that question myself and have given it quite a bit of study. I have talked with other members and parents, and as a former member of the club I feel that there are three main reasons for the success of the group:

"First, the Yardville Club was fortunate in getting started with several large families who have continued to furnish membership through the years and whose parents have given club work the very finest of backing.

"Second, the club has been fortunate in that during all this period of time there has been no change in county supervision. Changes in leadership invariably bring about adjustments.

"Third, the club has been fortunate in that its two leaders have been connected with the club ever since it was started."

In March, radio waves carried the voices of representative members of this club to all portions of the country in a nation-wide hook-up. What a contrast to the lantern days of 15 years ago! Members are looking forward to the future, for the end of the club is not yet in sight.

The late Prof. A. M. Hulbert, who directed club work in New Jersey from 1917 to his recent death, greeted Dr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director of Extension Work, when he arrived to attend the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Yardville 4-H Junior Dairy Club of Mercer County. In the center background is Ernest R. Simpkins who has been local leader of the club since it started in 1922. Carl Schmidt, president of the club is in the rear at the left, and Lillian Tindall, chairman of the anniversary arrangements, at the right of the picture.





# Ingenuity in 4-H Clubhouses



Uncle George Farley, Massachusetts 4-H club leader inspects the clubhouse built around a wood shed by the Athol Nature Club.

**M**ASSACHUSETTS has 2,298 4-H clubs. To provide meeting places for this number of clubs is no easy task. Often it takes a lot of scratching around and a good deal of Yankee ingenuity.

For example, the 4-H Nature Club of Athol, under the leadership of Chester French, turned pioneer in their search for a meeting place. Using an old woodshed as a skeleton, they built an entirely new clubhouse around it. The boys worked on farms and took trees as payment. They also obtained the use of horses. Then they cut down their trees, hauled them to the mill with the borrowed horses, hauled back the lumber and shingles, and set to work. They shingled the three sides of the shed, built a fourth side, hung doors, and put in a floor. Then they installed electricity and decorated the interior.

The club also has an acre and a half of land which they use as a wild-flower preserve. Last spring the Club members set out white pine and Norway spruce seedlings on the preserve around the clubhouse.

Girls too have talent when it comes to locating meeting places. 4-H girls in Millbury, under the leadership of Mary B. Grogan, had been holding their meetings in the basement of the town library, but this arrangement had not proved very satisfactory. They had to keep rather quiet so as not to disturb the people in the library above. This meant taking it easy on games and songs, which is a hard thing for young club girls to do. Besides that, the club began to hold

cooking classes, and the studious people upstairs were made pretty hungry as the delicious odors came creeping up from below.

All in all, the leaders decided to look around for a new clubroom. An empty gasoline service station in the middle of the town, handy to all, was suggested, and the owners agreed to lend the building. They also presented the club with enough paint to put the building in first-class condition. The club members organized themselves into work squads, gave the building a thorough cleaning, made new curtains, and moved their furnishings into the clubhouse. On Arbor Day they cleaned the yard, planted trees, and painted the building with the paint given by the owners. The trees were donated by a nursery.

Many meetings have been held in the building since then, and the club leader says that the responsibility of operating

ing with the girls to take stock of their "find."

The inside of the schoolhouse was in very poor condition. The seats were gone, and the walls were badly in need of paint. The club girls got busy right away on a soap order and took paint as their premium. This drive went over better than they had expected, and they were able to obtain a very nice clock in addition to the paint. Chairs came from the homes of the members. Sewing machines, curtains for the windows, a dish closet, dishes, oil stoves, piano, phonograph, and other objects were obtained in one way or another.

One day the selectmen called during a meeting and said that if the club would get someone to paint the outside of the clubhouse, they would give the paint. Friends got busy again, and now the house is neat with a good coat of white paint and green trimmings.



The Millbury 4-H girls refurbish an old service station for their clubhouse.

a building is much more than offset by the increase in interest and enthusiasm shown.

The Duxbury 4-H Thimble Club solved their meeting-place problem in a little different way. When they looked around they found an abandoned school house instead of a gasoline station. Ethel McAuliff and Abbie Baker, the leaders, obtained permission from the selectmen to use it and then held a meet-

The Hillcrest Industrial 4-H Club consists of nine boys and their leader, Fred Murray of Billerica. With the encouragement of Fred's father, they built their own clubhouse on land belonging to Mr. Murray.

This clubhouse has a large meeting room with a stone fireplace at one side and a library of about 30 books. In the back

*(Continued on page 120)*



# Puerto Rico's 4-H Clubs

## Enroll 1,200 Boys and Girls

HARWOOD HULL, JR.

Extension Information Agent,  
Puerto Rico

**I**N PUERTO RICO today 4-H club work represents the hope of more than 1,200 boys and girls already enrolled in organized clubs and of hundreds of thousands of other young people living all over the island's thickly settled but fertile highlands and coastal plains. A little less than 2 years ago the 4-H's were as unknown to Puerto Rico as fencing is to an Eskimo.

When cooperative extension work was started in Puerto Rico in July 1934 there were so many other major problems to be tackled that little attention was given to club work. Agents had to be trained; true extension spirit had to be instilled into the field workers; and important routine had to be worked out. Though the necessity for 4-H club work had been felt from the very start, it was not until late in October 1935 that the first 4-H clubs were organized.

### Girls' Club Work Organized

The home demonstration agents were the ones who first took the 4-H idea to the rural communities of the island. The immediate success of the first clubs proved an incentive to further effort. Home demonstration agents at once set about organizing new girls' clubs and teaching 4-H principles to girls in their districts. Progress was necessarily slow as, at the time, only six home demonstration agents were at work trying to serve to the best of their ability the thousands of farm families which make up Puerto Rico's 1,200,000 rural population.

Boys' 4-H club work got under way to a late start. In the last year, however, the great necessity for getting farm boys together into clubs was realized. Today there are more than 40 boys' 4-H clubs with a total enrollment of more than 500 members. This number is steadily increasing at a surprising rate.

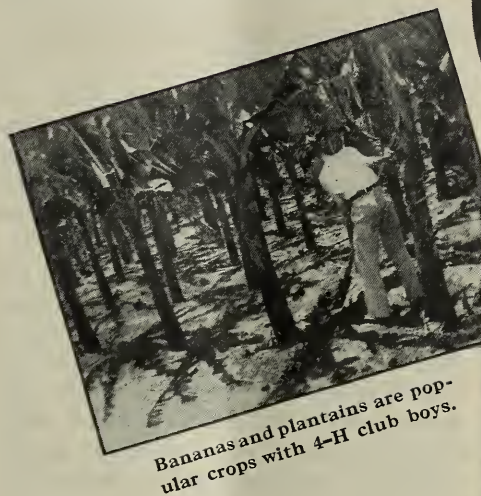
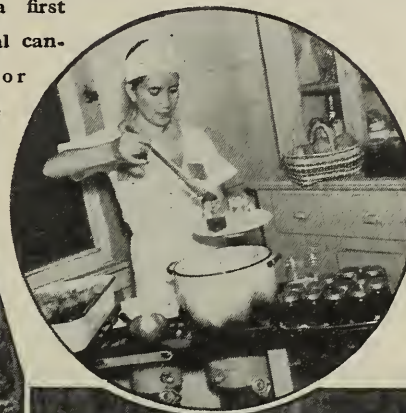
Puerto Rico is almost wholly an agricultural island. According to the United States Census figures for 1930, there were 52,965 farms in Puerto Rico covering approximately 2 million acres. Though

the educational system of Puerto Rico for the past 15 years has received an average of \$4,000,000 annually, there are still thousands of boys and girls who are unable to go to school. It is obvious that 4-H club work can do much for these young people.

Club girls in Puerto Rico have done splendid work in canning. Recently, island club members, for the first time, sent entries to the national canning contest and came off with three prizes. Island girls are now canning their surplus to supplement fresh fruits and vegetables from their gardens and orchards and are thus extending the use of many wholesome foods to all seasons of the year, thereby improving the family diet.

Puerto Rican club girls are also interested in farm and home demonstrations. Last year there were nearly 300 girls growing home gardens, whereas others chose demonstrations in poultry, handicraft, clothing, home furnishing, and yard improvement. Each club girl in Puerto Rico must conduct a productive demonstration such as gardening, poultry, and swine or rabbit raising. She is also required to carry on two home-making demonstrations such as yard beautifica-

Maria Ortiz won a first prize at the national canning contest for her wild orange marmalade.



Bananas and plantains are popular crops with 4-H club boys.



Horseback is often the mode of travel for agents visiting clubs in the mountains.

tion, some home industry, sewing, cooking, or room improvement.

Club girls have also done interesting work with home industries. 4-H girls from the Caguas district made close to \$100 during the holiday season from attractive novelties such as ladies' purses, slippers, scrapbooks, and table mats made from the fiber of the cocoanut palm. Some girls are weaving attractive reed baskets, and still others are making pillow cases from feed sacks and trimming them with brightly colored cross stitching. 4-H girls are also making bobbin lace, an art which was all but lost on the island. Others are making exquisite drawn-work hand towels, luncheon sets and handkerchiefs. Some have started standardizing marmalades, preserves, and jams made from luscious tropical fruit, to be attractively packaged in gift baskets for the tourist trade. Gift shops have placed large orders for many of the original novelties made by the island clubs.

Island boys have naturally shown preference in the growing of crops. Plantains, a type of banana for cooking used



extensively in the Puerto Rican diet, seem to be by far the favorite, as more than half of the organized clubs have chosen plantains for their project. Many Puerto Rican club boys are working in poultry-, swine-, and rabbit-raising demonstrations. Others are working with vegetable gardens, West India yams, and other tropical crops such as sugarcane, tanners, citrus, and bananas. It is heartening to see the enthusiasm the boys put into their club work.

Only three boys' clubs have finished their first year's work, but from the results obtained it is obvious that true 4-H club spirit was ever present. Each of the boys has made a good profit from his first year's effort and is using it to help with the more extensive second-year demonstration.

Many of the clubs have organized baseball and basketball teams, both extremely popular sports on the island.

4-H club members have also taken an active part on the regular weekly radio program broadcast by the Extension Service each Tuesday afternoon. Many of the boys and girls have told their club stories over the air to the other young people of the island. It is reported that when club boys from the Villalba district put on a special program recently more than 400 persons in the community listened in, and as a result of the broadcast several new clubs were organized. The same has been the case in other communities.

Puerto Rican boys and girls have come to know the true meaning of 4-H club work, and though in Puerto Rico the motto is *Superar lo mejor*, it's still "Make the best better."

## Two Candles for R. E. A.

On May 11 the Rural Electrification Administration celebrated its second birthday. It celebrated not only its own accomplishments but the fact that more rural customers had been connected to power lines during 1936 than in any previous year.

Electric power lines, either under construction or contemplated with Federal funds, are designed to serve about 200,000 new customers. In the past 2 years the Rural Electrification Administration has approved 310 projects involving \$58,952,958. Of this amount about \$56,862,958 will be used in line construction. Almost \$2,000,000 have been allotted for the construction of generating plants.

## Clubs Develop Heart "H"



The Fontana Busy Bees learn the joy of service.

IT HAS been wisely and truthfully said that one of the most beautiful compensations of life is that no one can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

"Boys and girls who are 4-H club members in San Bernardino County, Calif., have learned the fundamental truth of this observation through actual experience in the fruition of their community and social-service projects which are a definite part of the 4-H activity program," reports Ella G. Hertel, 4-H club leader.

During the past year the Fontana Busy Bees, a club of 15 members, volunteered their services, free of charge, to community, civic, and social organizations in serving at dinners and banquets. This proved to be more than a community project, however, for it afforded the girls splendid experience, gave their organization some fine publicity, and they received many compliments on their efficiency and attractive 4-H uniforms.

Organizations receiving this service were the American Legion, the community church, the senior and junior women's clubs, and Zonta.

The Early Birds of San Bernardino is an agricultural club with a membership of 28, most of whom are boys. These youngsters made weekly calls on the patients at the Monte Vista Home at the county hospital, taking flowers, magazines, and gifts on special occasions.

In February they took valentines; in April, Easter baskets; in July they had an ice-cream party for these old ladies, many of whom have been bedridden for years; and in August they arranged for a program of impromptu numbers by club members throughout the county, following a county-wide tour.

The supervising nurse at the home expressed the appreciation of the hospital

management in the following letter, addressed to J. P. Hertel, assistant farm adviser.

"We wish you, as director, to know the pleasure that Mrs. Zada Maloy's group of 4-H Early Birds is bringing to the patients of the Monte Vista Home. The patients not only enjoy the flowers and gifts, but they really appreciate the personal contacts with the children. They like hearing about the club members' activities and are greatly interested in them."

The Bryn Mawr Labradores, a group of 14 members, organized a citrus farm center in the Redlands district and put on a junior fair of unusual merit in which scores of young farmers and farmerettes of the county participated.

An afternoon program included boys' and girls' baseball games and the judging of stock entries. In the evening the finals of the county demonstration team contest were held, and a special program was featured.

Livestock entries were accommodated on the school grounds, and one room in the schoolhouse was devoted to club exhibits which were on display during the afternoon and evening.

Many of the clubs made scrapbooks for invalid children, and the combined Fontana clubs presented a cement picnic table to the city for a public park which is frequently used by 4-H clubs in their recreational activities.

Several of the groups donated baskets of food to the needy; some did sewing for the David and Margaret Home; others planted trees in parks and on school grounds; and two clubs went out caroling to shut-ins on Christmas Eve.

Club members derived such satisfaction from these activities that the projects are being continued, and many new ones are being undertaken this year to supplement those activities which are now well organized.

A RECENT soil tour in Page County, Iowa, featured the use of a sound truck. There were 125 people on the tour, several of them riding in camp trucks. The sound truck was kept in about the middle of the line of cars, and stops were made on signal from the leading car, whereupon the demonstration lying next to the road was explained. In this way the cavalcade moved on with a minimum loss of time and with everyone hearing the explanation of the project.



## Two Arkansas Counties

### Resurveyed After 10 Years Show

# Nearly All Farm Families Reached

C. C. RANDALL

Assistant Extension Director, Arkansas

+

THE progress and accomplishments of the Cooperative Extension Service in Arkansas over a 10-year period have been clearly shown in a study conducted in 1935 among white and Negro families living in two representative counties. A study in the same sections of these two counties in 1925 furnishes a basis of comparison that makes possible the measurement of the gains.

Many of the 464 farm families personally interviewed in 1935 had been contacted in 1925 when 713 farms and homes in the same area were surveyed.

The growing interest of farm people in extension teaching is vividly shown in the fact that during the 10-year period there was a gain of 43 percent in the number of farms and homes contributing local extension leaders, an increase of 31 percent in the homes with children enrolled in 4-H club work, and a 17 percent gain in the number of farm families reporting some contact with the county extension agents or other representatives of the Arkansas Extension Service.

Eighty-two percent of the white families and 86 percent of the Negro families studied in 1935 reported that some member of the family had participated in an extension teaching activity, such as a meeting or result demonstration. The completeness with which the Extension Service served these sections is shown by the fact that 94 percent of the white farm families and 95 percent of the rural Negro families came into contact with extension work.

The adoption of one or more improved practices relating to the farm or home as the result of extension teaching was reported by 88 percent of the white families and by 83 percent of the Negro families.

Agricultural practices put into practical use led over home-economic practices. Eighty-two percent of the white farmers and 74 percent of the Negro farmers reported putting agricultural practices

into practical use; whereas 51 percent of the white homemakers and 64 percent of the Negroes accepted home-economic practices.

Whether the family was that of an owner-operator or a tenant (renter or share cropper), had only a slight effect upon the success of the Arkansas Extension Service in influencing them to accept better methods of farming and home-making. In the case of white owner families, 85 percent adopted agricultural practices, and 53 percent adopted practices in home economics, as compared to 78 percent and 49 percent, respectively, for the tenant group. The difference between Negro owner and tenant families was more pronounced; 94 percent of the Negro owners adopted improved agricultural practices and 76 percent home-economic practices as compared with 62 percent and 58 percent, respectively, for the tenant group.

#### Size of Farm

The number of acres in cultivated crops exerted a definite though small effect upon the adoption of extension practices. It was found that 82 percent of the white families with 30 acres or less in crops reported the adoption of farm and home practices, as compared with 88 percent of those having 31 to 60 acres and 100 percent of the white farmers having more than 60 acres. The percentages for the three Negro groups were 72 percent, 84 percent, and 86 percent, respectively.

The matter of improved roads made little difference in the adoption of improved practices. Only 3 percent more of the white and Negro families living on improved roads reported the adoption of better practices as compared with families living on unimproved roads.

As would be expected, the amount of formal schooling bore a direct relationship to the use of extension information. Eighty-six percent of the white farmers with more than eighth-grade education adopted practices, as compared with 82 percent of those with less education. Although fewer Negro farmers had attended school beyond the eighth grade, 93 percent of them changed to better practices,

as compared to 71 percent of the group with an eighth-grade education or less. Sixty-five percent of the white homemakers with more than eighth-grade education reported the adoption of home-economic practices, in contrast to 46 percent of those with less education. The corresponding percentages for Negro women were 88 and 63.

At some time during the 10-year period covered by the 1935 study, 33 percent of the white families and 46 percent of the Negro families interviewed had children enrolled in 4-H clubs. These percentages represent 70 percent of the families with boys and girls of club age. Fifty-three percent of the children of eligible club age had enrolled in the work.

#### Physical Characteristics

The studies in 1925 and 1935 were conducted in Lee and Hot Spring Counties. These typical Arkansas counties represent different agricultural conditions, as their contrasting topography would suggest. Hot Spring County is rolling, and the soil is light in character. Cotton is the principal cash crop; corn is the outstanding cereal crop and is grown almost entirely for home use. The farms are small and, for the most part, are operated by white farmers.

In striking contrast, Lee County is situated in the flat delta lands of the Mississippi Valley, where the soil is heavy. Cotton is the chief money crop, although rice is important in some parts of the county. Large acreages of corn are grown for livestock feed. Extensive plantations are common, and Negro farmers comprise 69 percent of the farm population.

The study in 1935 was made by M. C. Wilson, in charge of extension studies and teaching, Washington, D. C., and J. V. Highfill, Arkansas extension statistician. It is the first attempt to measure the results of 10 years of extension teaching on a comparative basis with a previous study made in the same area. The report on the study has been published as Arkansas Extension Circular 397, Progress of Extension Teaching in Lee and Hot Spring Counties, Ark.



## Have You Read?

### Rural Trends In Depression Years:

A survey of village-centered agricultural communities, 1930-36. By Edmund de S. Brunner and Irving Lorge. 387 pp. New York, Morningside Heights, Columbia University Press, 1937. \$3.25.

**R**URAL TRENDS in the Depression Years gives the results of the third survey of 140 American agricultural villages, the life story of which is thus continued through the period, 1930 to 1936.

The report opens with a summary of the basic changes in and adjustments of agriculture from 1930 to 1935 as shown by the census and illustrated in the communities studied. There follows an analysis of changes in population and in communities as such and in the relations of village to country. The discussion then turns to changes in institutions such as those of trade, industry, banking, education, religion, and social life. In connection with education, special attention is given to the rise of adult education during the depression years. Finally, consideration is given to the question of relief, a phenomenon previously almost nonexistent in these communities.

The work was conducted under the joint auspices of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and was made possible by the Carnegie Corporation and the American Association for Adult Education.

### The Arts Workshop of Rural America:

A study of the rural arts program of the agricultural extension service. By Marjorie Patten. 216 pp. New York, 2960 Broadway, Columbia University Press, 1937. \$1.50.

**M**ARJORIE PATTEN in her new book, released recently by the Columbia University Press, states "The stories in this volume have told of successful arts projects in the progress of the agricultural extension service; projects as varied as are the needs and inclinations of the rural folk of the different regions in which they were developed."

Miss Patten visited and studied the arts programs in Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Colorado, Ohio, North Carolina,

New York, and West Virginia, and included records and reports from a few States that were not visited. Her book gives vivid pictures of accomplishments in the fields of drama, music, play writing, folk dancing, hobbies, arts, and crafts. No attempt is made to tell the whole story. "To touch the high spots" was Miss Patten's aim. She is particularly interested in drama and more than half of the book is devoted to this subject in its various forms.

Throughout the book one feels the critical evaluation of one who knows the field she is studying. Here and there, a note of warning and advice is given. The progress from tournament to festival, from competition to cooperation, is brought out over and over again, especially when outstanding music and drama events are discussed. The importance of trained leadership is emphasized in many ways. Several cases of effective cooperative planning of arts programs by the State university and the Extension Service are described, and the value of such a coordinated approach to the field is pointed out.

Altogether the book fills a real place in the literature on the Extension Service and rural recreation. Frequently one wants to say, "Tell us more about that", or "And did you meet this one also or see that?" Certainly after reading it there can be no question concerning the place of the arts in rural life. Where they have been given an opportunity, Miss Patten convinces us, they have flourished.—*Ella Gardner, Recreation Specialist, Federal Extension Service.*

### Ingenuity in 4-H Clubhouses

(Continued from page 116)

of the house is a kitchen with a stove, tables, cooking equipment, dishes, and silverware. The boys dug a well behind the house and put in a water system and electric lights.

The Ludlow Center 4-H Clubhouse has the distinction of being eight sided. This club is fortunate in having a clubhouse located on the bank of a pond, with rafts, boats, and diving boards to

sport on after meetings are over. The building started out as a dressing room for swimming, and then, like Topsy, it just grew, until now it is one of the finest meeting places in the State.

In the center of the building is a platform which holds a piano, music shelves, and a drum set. There is a stove for winter use, and windows that drop down into casings, leaving just screens for summer comfort. The public library gave the club members many discarded books which they put to good use. Every member is required to read several books as a part of the project requirements.

These are just a few of the many unusual meeting places that leaders and club members have created for themselves. Other clubs meet in the homes of members or leaders, in schoolrooms, churches, town halls, or wherever they can find a place to hang their club motto and their club pledge.

### New Arizona Director



Charles U. Pickrell has recently been appointed director of the Extension Service in Arizona to succeed the late P. H. Ross. Mr. Pickrell has been associated with the Extension Service in the State most of the time since 1919 when he was appointed animal husbandry specialist. From 1921 to 1923 he served as county agent in Yavapai County and since that time has been animal husbandry and livestock specialist for the State.

Mr. Pickrell is a native of Arizona and a graduate of the University of Arizona College of Agriculture. During the World War he served his country with distinction, one year in the United States and one year in France. His practical experience on the farms and ranches of the State and his wide acquaintance with the farmers and ranchers will serve him in good stead in his new position.



# Oil for the Office Wheels



Some of the county agents and office assistants who studied office-management problems in Mason City, Iowa.

## Business Experts Help

An interesting feature of the April series of nine conferences on office administration for Indiana extension workers was the active help of two specialists from the School of Business Administration, Indiana University. These specialists gave a talk at each conference on office organization and administration and in the afternoon took charge of the office secretaries' sectional meeting. The free discussion of office ideals and problems at the afternoon meetings proved very popular with the secretaries.

Emphasis was placed on the necessity for having a systematic, dignified, yet friendly headquarters for agricultural interests. The guest speakers discussed the physical aspects of a good office, but the major part of their time was given to a discussion of how to maintain proper human relationships in the office in order to assure a smooth working organization. Duties to be carried out by the various people in the office were discussed and instructions were given concerning the contacting of the public, including the receiving of telephone and office calls. Making reports, ordering bulletins, using penalty envelopes, and a new filing guide recently developed interested the agents. Annual narrative reports were on display as well as a number of books of interest to county agents and their secretaries.

Attendance at the 9 district meetings included 81 county agents, 34 home-demonstration agents, 13 assistant county agents, and 74 office secretaries.

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When the office machinery runs smoothly there's a load off the agent's chest. To help in oiling the wheels of office routine, two Central States have recently held a series of conferences to discuss old problems and learn new techniques.

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## Office Conferences Revived in Iowa

The Iowa Extension Service this spring revived an activity conducted almost annually until the last few years—a series of office management conferences for office assistants and county extension agents.

The many emergency activities of the last few years had resulted in the omission of these training schools. Although the increased activity and work in both State and county offices was one of the main reasons why such conferences were dropped, it is also a major reason for reviving them. The main problem to be met is the fact that the heavy work during the past 4 years has taxed the number of employees and the facilities of the county offices. Conferences were intended to train the office assistants and extension agents to do a better job and to handle the increasing load more efficiently.

Subjects discussed at the conferences included the keeping of records and reports, finances, franking regulations,

duties of office assistants, office management, organization, use of the mimeograph, and handling office callers courteously and efficiently.

The nine training schools were conducted by Murl McDonald, assistant director; and District Extension Agents L. T. Nutty, Fred F. Clark, J. W. Merrill, H. L. Eichling, and E. F. Graff, three conferences being held simultaneously by teams of two men. Although the training schools were termed "office management conferences" they actually were much broader in scope than the name indicates, touching on many matters of administration and public relationships.

Several of the subjects were handled by the laboratory method. For example, a check sheet was used in evaluating monthly reports which the agents brought to the meeting. Another problem consisted of a list of materials to be filed. The office assistants decided where they should be filed and listed file numbers.

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## Meets Current Needs of Members

*(Continued from page 114)*

all activities, as well as all exhibits, will be rated by the A, B, C grouping system. Interesting new activities at the State fair have been prepared for girls enrolled in food and room-improvement clubs. For these activities girls receive expense money but not rating or premiums of any kind. An example is from the cookies project in which four girls will be chosen, each from a different county. These girls will have a 30-minute time limit and will all work at the same time, using a given standard recipe. This differs from a demonstration as the girls do not talk while they work.

Following the plan of last year, every girl in a local club who attains the score of 70 on the champion score card is a local-project champion; every one reaching 80 in the county is a county champion, and an A group from the State records are State-project champions. No champions will be selected at the State fair. From the blue-ribbon groups a girl will be selected who also qualifies in activities, leadership, and club record.

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APPROXIMATELY 840 officers and adult leaders of 4-H clubs from 65 Illinois counties attended the series of 21 district recreation training schools which have just been concluded.



## New Angles in 4-H Work



Kansas boys and girls find model building a fascinating business.

**K**ANSAS has provided three especially unique fields of activity for its 20,000 4-H club boys and girls this past year. These were in addition to the regular agricultural and home-economics projects. First in importance, in the opinion of M. H. Coe, State 4-H club leader, Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan, was the junior leadership work; next was the spring festival; and third, the model building contests.

### *They Don't Outgrow Club Work*

Older boys and girls retain their interest in 4-H club work when they are given responsibilities in keeping with their age and ability. Twelve hundred of these young people in Kansas are enrolled in the junior leadership project and are making definite contributions to their community clubs.

Under the direct supervision of local adult leaders, whose duties are being lightened considerably by the plan, junior leaders are in charge of directing project meetings, acting as superintendents of fair departments, planning and conducting county contests, planning local and county tours, working on parliamentary problems, music appreciation, dramatics, and conservation or safety programs for their clubs or the county. They also help younger members fill out record sheets and work out financial reports.

Junior leadership is open to boys and girls from 15 years of age to 25, inclusive, who have had at least 3 years of other project work.

The highest awards in the State are offered in this project of junior leadership. The four Washington, D. C., trip winners

are chosen primarily for their leadership records. Kansas leaders believe that this is one of their most satisfying projects and that its promotion prevents the outgrowing of 4-H work by the older boys and girls.

### *A New Round-Up Feature*

Spring festival was the name given to the activity inaugurated this year for four divisions of work in Kansas 4-H clubs. Ninety percent of Kansas counties took part in at least one of the four activities—model meetings, one-act plays, choruses, and bands or orchestras. Approximately 7,700 members took active part in these festivals, with 5,000 of this number participating in model meetings.

Each county wishing to compete held a county festival early in the spring. Each county could enter one or all of the activities according to the dictates of the county council. Four subdistrict festivals were held in each of the three extension districts in the State. Following these subdistrict meets, one festival was held in each of the three State extension districts. Two plays, two choruses, two bands or orchestras, and one model meeting from each of the districts were selected to appear on the State 4-H Club Round-up program, June 7 to 12, where the final festival was held.

The fascinating game of model building was entered into in earnest by 4-H club members in 21 Kansas counties in the spring of this year. County and State prizes were offered for highest-ranking work in constructing models of ideal farmsteads.

The final county judgments were held during the stops made by the better farm homes train, sponsored by the Kansas

State College, the Santa Fe Railway System, and many other cooperating agencies, when this special train toured the State, May 10 to 22. The winning model at each train stop was placed on the exhibit train where visitors could examine it more closely. More than 66,500 Kansas homemakers and farmers viewed the model buildings displayed by the boys and girls.

State prizes were awarded to the three highest-ranking county winners.

## A Silver Jubilee in South Dakota

The South Dakota Extension Service, during commencement week at Brookings, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of the first county agent in Brown County in March 1912. The first county agent, H. F. Patterson, was there to take part in the ceremonies, and a group of Brown County citizens came to talk over old times and discuss the outlook for extension work in the State. Slides of some of the pioneer extension work in the county were shown.

All extension workers who have been in the service during the 25 years were urged to attend, and many were able to take advantage of the invitation. Among them were H. E. Dawes, formerly superintendent of farmers' short courses; Dr. A. N. Hume, the first State leader of county agents; Evan Hall, formerly county agent in Lawrence County; Dean C. Larsen, extension director of 20 years ago; A. J. Dexter, formerly county agent in Clark County and assistant county agent leader; and E. W. Hall, formerly county agent in Spink County and later county agent leader.

During the 25 years, the service in South Dakota has expanded from the 1 agent in Brown County to an organization of 60 county agents, 18 home agents, and 5 club agents in addition to a force of trained State specialists and supervisors.

**F**ARMERS may be buying more tractors, but Effingham County (Ill.) farmers are not neglecting their horse power. According to County Agent V. D. Evans, 399 farmers treated 1,764 horses, 149 mules, and 183 colts in the parasite-control project during the past winter—500 more animals than were treated the year previous.





Kenneth H. Anderson

## Vermont and South Dakota Win 1937



Winifred S. Perry

### Payne Fellowships

**T**WO former 4-H club members, Winifred S. Perry of Essex Junction, Vt., and Kenneth H. Anderson of Brookings, S. Dak., have been awarded the 1937 national 4-H club fellowships of \$1,000 each, the seventh annual awards of the Payne Fund of New York City. These young people will come to Washington in October to study for 9 months with the United States Department of Agriculture when they will have an opportunity to intimately survey the legislative procedure of the Government and to contact and understudy leaders in the Nation's affairs.

They were selected from 31 applicants, 17 young men and 14 young women representing 22 States, by a Federal Extension Service committee composed of Dr. E. H. Shinn, senior agriculturist; M. P. Jones, entomology specialist; and Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, parent education specialist. In accordance with a condition of the awards, the winners have outstanding 4-H club records, have completed 4-year college courses in agriculture or home economics, and since graduating have had practical experience in their specialized fields. Both of them were State delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington in 1931.

Miss Perry was reared on a farm in Chittenden County, Vt., near Essex Junction where she received her elementary and high school education. As an active 4-H club member for 9 years she won State and county recognition in her foods, gardening, and clothing projects. Her innumerable cash prizes started her college fund. She attained the highest honors of the State in being a member of Vermont's 4-H Honorary Society and winning a trip to the National Club Camp at Washington in 1931. She was awarded a scholarship to the University of Vermont, from which she received a B. S. degree in home economics in 1935, graduating *cum laude*. As an

undergraduate she won high scholastic honors, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa and to the national honorary society of home economics, Omicron Nu. She worked her way through college, supplementing her funds by serving faculty dinners, and later organized a bureau of well-trained waitresses for this purpose.

On leaving college she accepted a position as home economics teacher. Since January 1, 1936, she has been a member of the Vermont Extension Service. She first assisted with girls' club work at the State office and later was appointed to her present assignment, county club agent in Washington County, Vt. As a 4-H club member and an undergraduate student, she has been very much interested in extension work and hopes to make it her life work. She is especially concerned in studying the programs and needs of the older club members (15 to 21 years of age) in an effort to maintain their interests in active 4-H work.

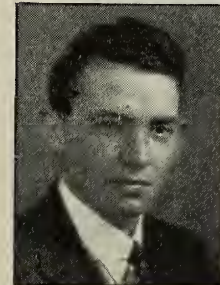
Kenneth Anderson was brought up on a farm in Lincoln County, S. Dak. He graduated from the Canton High School and received a B. S. degree in agriculture from the South Dakota State College in 1934. He worked his way through college and as a student showed unusual leadership and ability. He was active in forensic and journalism. He was chosen for the Danforth Foundation fellowship; he was editor-in-chief of his college paper, "The Industrial Collegian"; was elected president of his college 4-H club; and was a member of the "Blue Key", senior men's national honorary fraternity.

At the age of 11 years he began winning county and State recognition for his 4-H activities. Among his 4-H laurels are the State crops championship in 1928 and a trip to the National 4-H Congress at Chicago, and the appointment as delegate to the National 4-H Club camp at Washington in 1931. He considers his work with the Moe Cornhuskers 4-H

Club, of which he was a charter member, assistant leader, and leader, his most noteworthy accomplishment during his active club membership. This club, organized in 1923, was one of the pioneer boosters of extension work in Lincoln County and, for many successive years, won State honors, including the Dakota Farmer Trophy, a symbol of State 4-H supremacy.

Following graduation from college, Mr. Anderson was supervisor of a 1,720-acre Government transient camp, and at present he is district club agent in South Dakota.

"Following some further education", writes Mr. Anderson, "I hope to go back into extension teaching to work with 4-H club boys and girls and the older-youth group. Ten years as a member of 4-H clubs and more than 2 years as a district 4-H agent have proved to me that building rural America is a worthy profession."



Keith Jones



Ruth Durrenberger

The 1936 Payne fellows have just completed their work.

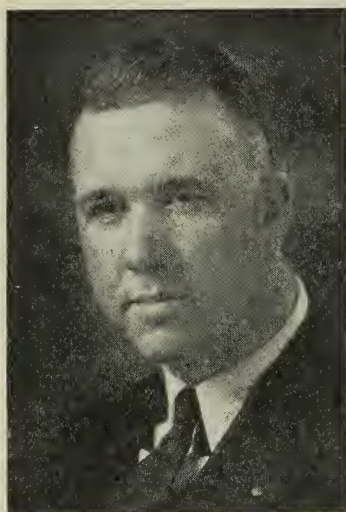
During his fellowship, Keith Jones made an intensive study of the Division of Animal Husbandry, working with the division on a specialized research problem on sheep as a basis for his thesis—a study of the English, German, and American methods of judging and registering sheep, with suggestions for improvement in the American procedure. He emphasizes the importance of judging standards, registration, wool, and conformation of sheep in Europe and the United States. The field work for this study was carried out at the National Agricultural Research Center, at Beltsville, Md., and tests were made in the wool laboratory of the Division of Animal Husbandry.

Ruth Durrenberger prepared a thesis on contributions of 4-H club work to good family living with suggestions for improvement. The thesis includes a statistical summary of actual activities and accomplishments of 4-H clubs throughout the country as recorded in the extension agents' annual reports of the last 3 years.



## Extension Folk Worth Knowing

K. C. Fouts . . .



K. C. Fouts, county agricultural agent of Seward County, Nebr., whose success with 4-H youth entitles him to a place in the album of extension folk worth knowing.

## He Has a Way With Young People

GEORGE S. ROUND

Extension Editor, Nebraska

structed in Seward—thanks to the efforts of “K. C.”

Here are just a few of the records made in Seward County since Fouts went there: Nation's outstanding rural girl 4-H leader in 1936, one grand champion baby beef at the Nebraska State Fair, one grand champion baby beef at the Ak-Sar-Ben livestock exposition, grand champion showmanship at both State fair and Ak-Sar-Ben, grand champion fat barrow at State fair several times, State champion 4-H song group for several years, State champion 4-H style show, grand champion fat barrow at Ak-Sar-Ben several times, and sweepstakes winner at Ak-Sar-Ben 5 years.

There are scores of other major victories. The climax of not only directing club work but also carrying on an active

extension educational program in Seward County was reached in 1936 when Cora Mae Briggs was named the most outstanding girl 4-H leader in the United States.

Back in 1927, just after Fouts went to Seward County, he visited the Briggs farm. There he explained something about club work.

“I’ll have nothing to do with it,” Cora Mae told him emphatically.

Today this young lady is one of Fouts’ most ardent boosters. “Cora Mae literally backed up into club work,” Fouts says today, “but she richly deserves the honors bestowed upon her.”

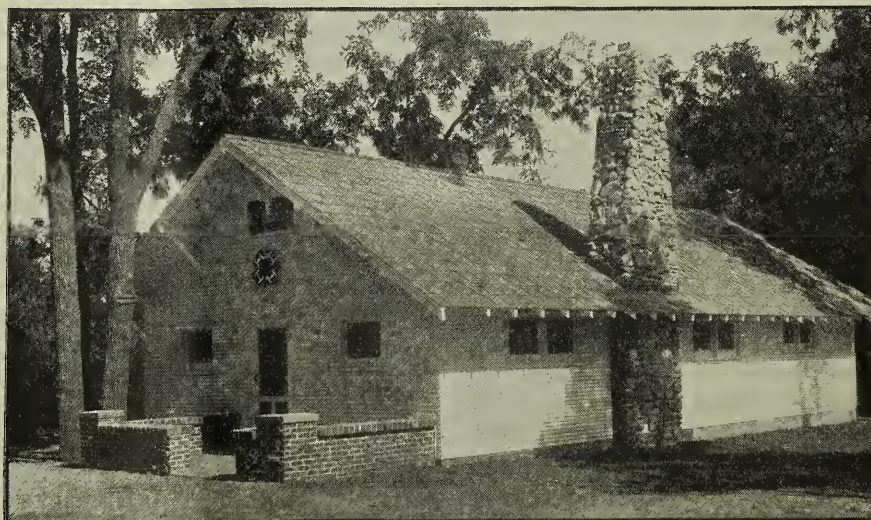
Merwin Aegerter is one of the more outstanding 4-H club boys developed. He exhibited the grand champion baby beef at the Nebraska State Fair in 1934 and

**H**E IS 6 feet 4½ inches tall, weighs well over 200 pounds, has a hearty laugh and a cheery smile, and is a real gentleman; his humor is one of his prize possessions; he has a deep love for boys and girls and possesses a keen desire to help in community building.

That about describes K. C. Fouts, Seward County, Nebr., county agricultural agent, who has become known throughout the country for the production of outstanding rural leaders.

Working closely with local leaders and club members, as well as with civic leaders, is Fouts. Modest and unassuming in all respects, he does not claim any credit for the fact that “his” boys and girls annually top the ranks in 4-H clubs, not only in Nebraska but in national competition. He feels that credit should go to the local leaders and to the boys and girls themselves. Leaders and club members think otherwise. They will tell you that the major part of the credit should go to “K. C.”

Fouts started in Seward County in 1927. Today most of the purebred livestock breeders in that county are former 4-H club members. Through 4-H song groups, rural Sewardites are “song-conscious.” One of the finest exclusive 4-H buildings in the country has been con-



4-H clubhouse in Seward County, Nebr., a meeting place for the young folk whose building was engineered by County Agent Fouts.



the grand champion at the Ak-Sar-Ben in 1935. Today Merwin has a few registered Duroc sows on the farm. He has a start toward a purebred Hereford cattle herd. With money earned in 4-H work he bought a farm where he now lives with his folks.

Most of the better herds of livestock in the county now belong to former 4-H club members. The Carr brothers and the Vogt brothers have the only purebred Hampshire herds in the county. One of the outstanding Duroc herds in the Middle West is owned by Walter Hentzen, formerly a prominent 4-H club member.

Other examples could be cited as proof that Fouts' influence in the county has been felt greatly. In another field he has had a hand. Although Fouts can't carry a tune very well, there have been several State championship 4-H song groups developed in the county under the direction of a Mr. Temple.

### *Modern Clubhouse Built*

Always progressive and having the interests of his community at heart, last summer Fouts supervised the building of an exclusive county 4-H clubhouse. He drew up the plans with the help of a local contractor. The structure, 48 by 50 feet, is neatly painted, has a modern kitchen with all plumbing and sewage-disposal facilities, and a beautiful fireplace. Fouts himself spent hours and hours supervising the building of the structure.

This neat cottage type of building is serving as an important community gathering point. It is in use practically every day of the summer.

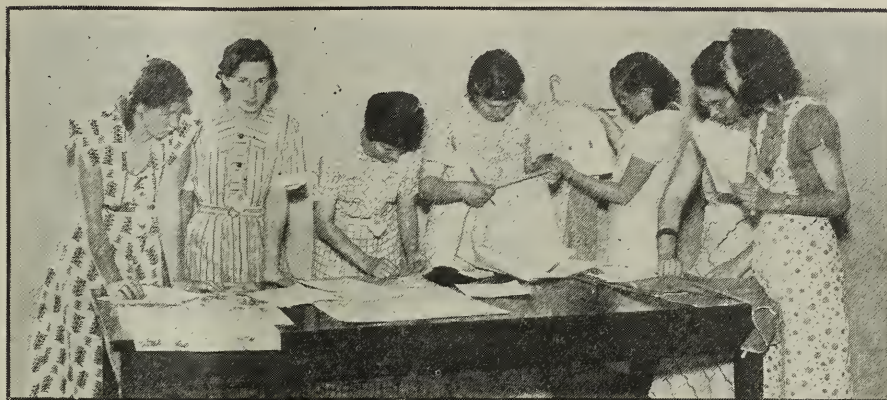
In all of these activities Fouts enjoys doing things. He is a man who has worked with 1,200 different boys and girls during the time he has been in Seward County. Each year from 300 to 350 boys and girls enroll in 4-H club work. He has no home demonstration or assistant agents in the county with him.

A total of 720 baby beeves have been fed out in the county since 1927. Most of them have made some money for their owners. Hundreds of hogs and sheep have been fed out also.

Behind all of this work this man has an interesting career. Probably it was the love of the out of doors that determined his present profession. He made the decision when it came to accepting a school position or going into agricultural extension work. He chose the latter so that he could be out in the "open spaces." Seward County farm people today are happy that he did. So are many others.

## Pennsylvania Club Girls

### Do Own Judging at Round-Ups



Pennsylvania club girls judging clothing at a county round-up.

**"ROUND-UP"** in Pennsylvania means a great deal to 4-H club girls. As the name implies, it is the county-wide achievement day when the accomplishments of the year are exhibited and demonstrated in the day's program for club members, parents, and friends.

The unique part about these round-ups in the 33 counties in the State that have been holding this type of round-up in the home-economics clubs for the past 5 years is that the club members themselves actually judge the products.

On the day of the round-up all work done in the county during the year is brought together and exhibited. The judging of the work is done by committees of 4-H club girls. These committees are made up of three or five girls who have been chosen as the best judges in the local club judging contests held during the year. No committee judges the work of its own club groups but gives individual ratings to the work of members in other than its own club. Each committee discusses together the placing of the articles they have been assigned to judge and gives the results of their decision to a committee of local leaders who tabulate the winnings of each club. By this system, the judging work can be accomplished in a short period of time, and standards of workmanship are established in the minds of the club girls.

Awards are made on a group basis. The blue-ribbon class is made up of the girls whose exhibits rate between 90 and 100 percent; each girl rating between 80 and 90 percent receives a red ribbon, and

all rating between 70 and 80 percent are given white ribbons. In this manner it is possible for a club which has done outstanding work to receive a large proportion of blue ribbons.

Following the judging and the picnic lunch, which is also in charge of a committee of 4-H club girls, a program depicting the accomplishments of the year in plays, pageants, and style revue is presented, and the members receive their pins and seals for the completion of their work.

All the activities of the day are in charge of club girls. Their jobs include arranging of exhibits, acting as chairman of the program, leading of songs and recreation, serving the picnic luncheon, and serving on the judging committees. This means that a large proportion of the members in the county are taking active part in their achievement day.

### Tours

Practical methods of erosion control will be studied by farmers from 60 Iowa counties in a series of tours to Soil Conservation Service demonstration areas and C. C. C. erosion camps, according to W. F. Watkins, Iowa State College extension soil conservationist, who is scheduling the tours. Farmers will visit demonstration watersheds to find out what erosion-control practices they can carry out on their own farms. They will have an opportunity to study crop rotations, strip cropping, contour farming, terracing, and dam construction.



# Eight Years a Local Leader

WE haven't waited for extraordinary opportunities but have tried to take common occasions and make them great. Handicapped at the start by competing with a successful boys' club which was carrying off State honors, and reminding of the failures of two previous girls' clubs in the community, undaunted, in 1930 we launched the Manila 4-H club with 12 girls ranging from 9 to 12 years in age—all entering with enthusiasm to rival the record of the boy 4-H'ers.

The club has been enrolled in foods work for 4 years, clothing, 1 year; home science, 1 year; and in 1933 it organized the first girls' forestry club in Utah. The club activities have included an active participation in the contests and fairs of Utah and Utah County. The club members prepared an original club stunt for each annual club outing. At an annual spring festival the girls increased club funds by selling refreshments and established a reputation for their excellent lunches. And, sportsmanlike, they encouraged their competitors, the boy 4-H'ers, by giving a currycomb and brush to the boy winning in showmanship.

The club has cooperated with church organizations and has had charge of serving and decorating at several ward banquets. Each year a splendid 4-H program has been given in the ward honoring the outstanding club members. In 1932 the girls presented to the ward, for the new recreational hall, a beautiful velour stage curtain at a cost of \$114—all paid for out of the club's State and county prize money.

Several programs on vital subjects for adults of the community have been arranged by the club. Extension workers and outstanding leaders from other sections have appeared on these programs.

Each year the club has sponsored a community fair and has encouraged other organizations to exhibit. At this year's fair the splendid program included a discussion of the farm bureau health plan, a talk on the soil conservation program, and a health demonstration by the county nurse. One of the club girls prepared an exhibit on the different types of soil in the community.

A further help to the club's community activities was the winning of a phonograph and a selected library of records. The club owns a traveling library of six books, especially selected, and the members exchange a large number of the better magazines with each other.

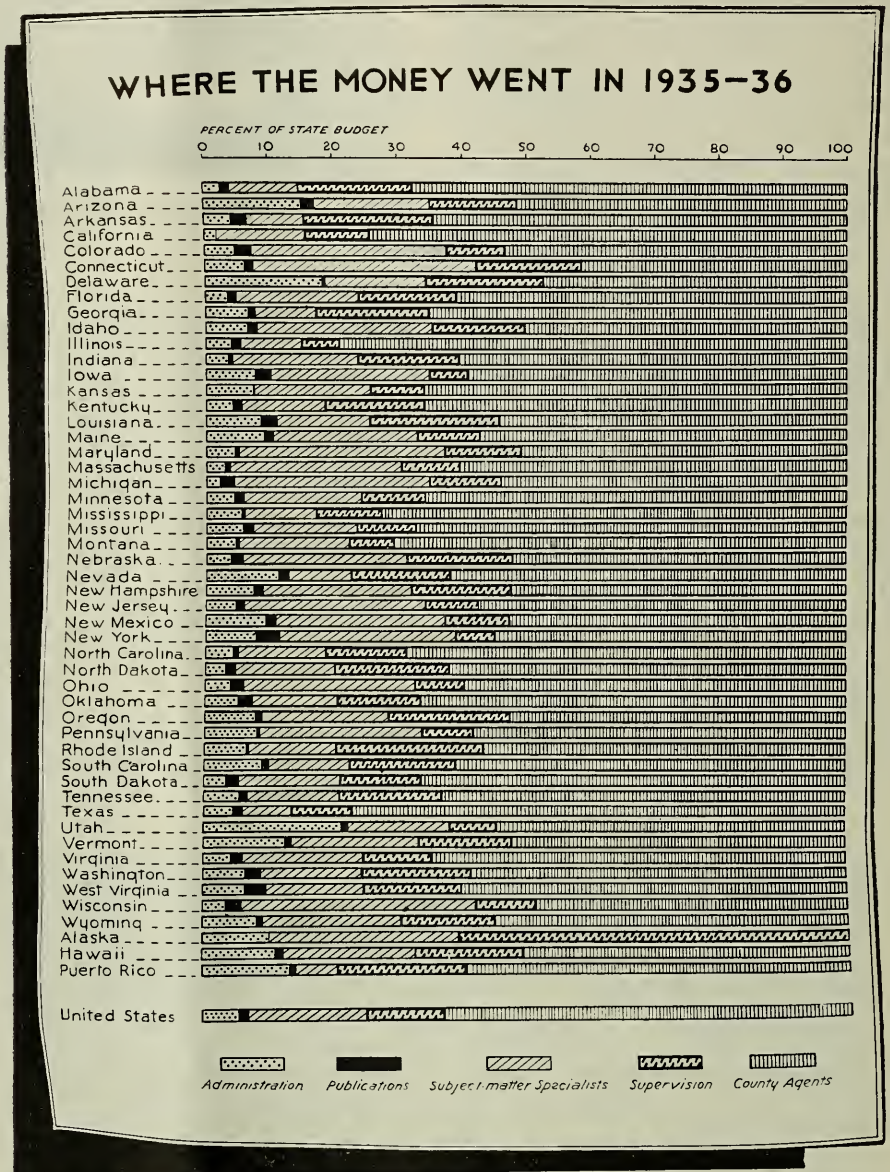
## MRS. MERRILL WARNICK

Local 4-H Club Leader  
Pleasant Grove, Utah

Perhaps one of the biggest improvements as a result of the girls' club work has been in home canning and food preparation. As a result of their canning activities and exhibits, 12 pressure cookers have been purchased in this commun-

ity of 50 families. The girls give their group-canning products to charity. This past year they went to the home of an invalid mother and canned 75 quarts of food for her little family.

When the annual campfire program was held in Manila, the boys and girls arranged a huge 4-H emblem made in fire, as a climax to the program. Large buckets of oil were placed on the mountain side and lighted when darkness came. The burning emblem showed for hours and could be seen over the whole Utah valley. They had made a 4-H of blazing glory.



THIS graph shows how each State spent the money available for extension work. The largest part in every State went into the county to employ county extension agents with an average of 62.2 percent of the extension money in the United States spent in this way. The proportion used for supervision and administration was necessarily higher in the smaller States than in the larger. In the United States the average proportion spent for administration was 5.6 percent, for supervision 12 percent, for publications 1.7 percent and for subject-matter specialists 18.1 percent.



## 4-H Club Work—A Major Project

H. A. SANDHOUSE

County Agricultural Agent, Adams  
County, Colo.



Jean Showalter



H. A. Sandhouse

SINCE 1929, when extension work in Adams County, Colo., was reorganized after a lapse of 4 years, 4-H club activities have been of major importance. Total project enrollments have increased during this time from 172 in 1929 to 754 in 1936—the second largest county enrollment in the State. Last year there were 22 men and 40 women 4-H club leaders in the county who served without remuneration of any kind.

Club work is organized in 28 of the 31 communities in the county. Enrollments are obtained by visiting schools, through the use of circular letters, and through local leaders. An illustrated 4-H club letter is prepared and mailed each month to all club members and leaders. Included in the letters are reports on enrollments and activities of the various clubs throughout the county.

In the fall of 1935, a home demonstration agent was employed in the county. She has helped a great deal in increasing

interest and enrollment in 4-H clubs. This agent, Jean Showalter, hauls calves and pigs in her car for club members as easily and as willingly as she carries canning equipment.

The Adams County commissioners have always cooperated heartily with 4-H club work. Each year they offer very worth-while cash prizes at the county junior fair. Local banks have cooperated in furnishing 4-H club pins, and the Brighton (Colo.) Chamber of Commerce sponsors the junior fair entertainment and cooperates with local business and professional men in furnishing many prizes.

A number of types of clubs are carried on in Adams County as is shown by the 1936 project enrollment which was as follows: Clothing, 262; foods, 112; house furnishing, 24; dairy, 97; beef, 33; pig, 50; sheep, 33; poultry, 35; turkey, 14; horse, 37; rabbit, 24; corn, 6; potato, 2; garden, 12; and forestry, 1.

The county is divided into five districts, and monthly leader-training meetings are now being held in each. Part of the day at these district meetings is devoted to visiting as many local clubs as possible and in conducting tours.

The success of 4-H clubs in Adams County cannot be completely judged by honors won, but the impressive list of achievements won by Adams County club members does indicate that they are learning by doing.

We in the extension office in Adams County, Colo., have a slogan that is our creed. That slogan is "Do It Now", and it certainly helps to get a lot of little things done that are so important but so easily neglected.

placing of the equipment, but she has also designed the built-ins. These will include a built-in space for the farm account books and bulletins, storage space for the small child's toys, with even a workbench for the little fellow, and a drawer for father along with the racks and cupboards for food and utensils.

In planning this kitchen, the committee was faced with the stove problem. Oregon farm homes have an abundant supply of wood for fuel, and they are also fairly well supplied with electricity. So the question arose: Should this convenient kitchen have a large wood range and an electric plate, a small wood range and a small electric stove, or a combination wood and electric range?

After surveying the homes in the counties with the home demonstration agents, where all types of stoves and stove combinations have been used, in the judgment of the homemakers, the combination wood and electric range was decided upon.

The agricultural engineering department drew up the architect's plans and supervised the construction.

The home furnishing specialist supervised the interior decoration, such as walls, woodwork and floor finishes, covering for working surfaces, color schemes, and lighting. The State home demonstration leader is in general charge of the project.

During the summer of 1937 the demonstration truck is scheduled for the western Oregon counties and in the summer of 1938 will be displayed in eastern Oregon counties. The truck will be in charge of a specialist from the agricultural engineering department of the college and a home demonstration agent at large. The demonstration will consist of two features—the inside of the truck which will be the modern kitchen, and on the outside a cost-unit demonstration showing the cost of operating electric equipment in the home.

The basis of the demonstration will be to show that convenient and modern kitchens can be constructed at moderate cost. The traveling kitchen will start one phase of a long-time program in home management, with seven Oregon counties having home demonstration agents conducting the project in 1937 and the years immediately following.

## Oregon Demonstration Truck Shows a Model Kitchen

“WITH the lessening somewhat of the economic pressure during the past few months, the Oregon farm homemaker is asking for assistance in freshening the home furniture, planning a time-saving kitchen, remodeling the whole house, and even for helps in planning new houses,” states Mrs. Azalea Sager, State home demonstration leader. As many of the requests pertain to the kitchen, assistance to these families in planning the remodeling of their kitchens will become a major part of the home-economics ex-

tension program during 1937 and the year immediately following.

In order to assist these families in planning convenient kitchens at moderate cost, a demonstration truck will travel over the State. The project is a cooperative one which agriculture and home-economics extension, home-economics research, and agricultural engineering are planning, constructing, and operating. Maud Wilson, an authority on housing has planned the kitchen. She not only planned the arrangement of the room and

SWAMPED with requests to run terracing lines in his county, Agricultural Agent Roy Richerson of Jefferson County, Okla., hired a former 4-H club member, who had learned to run terrace lines while he was a club member. During his 99 days of terracing the young man ran the lines on 3,751 acres of land.



## They Make Their Own Gloves



Young ladies of the James City, Va., 4-H club enjoy making their own gloves. "I consider the project a success, though I would not try it with girls that had not been sewing for several years", reports

Mabel Massey, home demonstration agent, James City County, Va. "Twelve girls in the county, all 4-H members of long standing, have made their own kid gloves."

## Women's Extension Club Councils

**D**URING 1936 the organized county councils in Quay, Roosevelt, and Union Counties, N. Mex., continued with their regular meetings throughout the year. County councils were organized in Bernalillo, Chaves, Colfax, and Eddy Counties this year.

The county council is composed of two representatives from each women's extension club; that is, the president and one member. These councils serve in an advisory capacity to the home demonstration agent. They usually meet four times during the year to make out the county program and to consider plans of work. In Quay County the council met six times during the year, and at each meeting the agent gave a demonstration on consumer buying. The women were very much interested in these meetings.

The Eddy County council voted to sponsor the following projects: County program planning for women for the coming year, the formulation of rules and policies for farm women's clubs, and the arrangement of an Eddy County booth at the Eastern New Mexico State Fair. The council also voted to sponsor any movement within their field, directed by the Extension Service, in a county-wide range.

The State home agent met with the county council in Eddy, giving suggestions and assistance in planning a county booth for the fair, and with councils in Roosevelt and Quay Counties, giving a talk on home accounts and budgets. In Roosevelt County the State home agent met with the council and assisted with plans for the county program for 1936.

During the Farm and Home Week held at State College in August 1936, representatives from the different counties met and organized a State home demonstration council. It was voted that every county in the State be entitled to two regular delegates to each annual meeting of the council. Mrs. Roy Radcliff of Roosevelt County was elected president for the ensuing year. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the organization.

## Extra Activities Add Interest

**G**IRLS and boys of Missouri 4-H clubs are enjoying many supplementary activities, such as learning everyday courtesies, picture appreciation, folk games and songs, and conservation. The leaders have found that the activities stimulate interest in the regular club meetings and in the local and county achievement days and that they provide much of the educational program for 4-H camps and a variety of interests for carrying on the club for the full 12 months of the year.

The study of everyday courtesies has been one of the most popular of the activities. The club members, regardless of project, are discussing, dramatizing, and demonstrating, how to be a host or hostess, how to introduce their friends and acquaintances, how to improve their table

manners, and other simple courtesies so that they will be at ease at all times. A leader in Howell County gave a dinner to the girls and boys of the Ewe and Lamb Club so that they might have a practical demonstration of good table manners and courtesies.

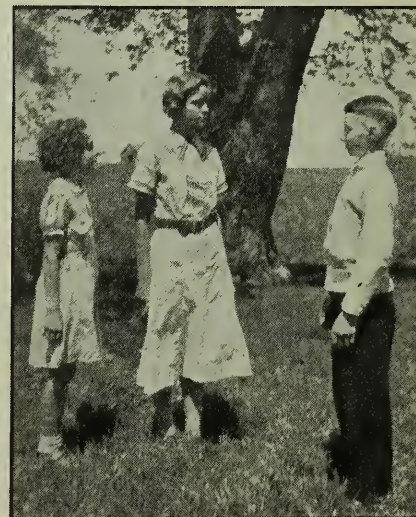
In many counties the girls and boys are singing and playing the four folk songs and games that will be used in the "Let's Sing Festival" at the State 4-H club round-up in August: Sourwood Mountain, Virginia Reel, For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, and Come Let Us Be Joyful.

For many years the clubs have made singing an important part of their club meetings, camps, and achievement days; but this year they are working to have county choruses and a State chorus.

Two years ago Missouri club members did their first work on the conservation program which is based on an understanding of the need of protecting our natural resources, such as trees, birds, and soil. The members of one club in Lafayette County learned the first year to identify 50 birds by sight, by nest, and by call or song. Mrs. Frank Fulkerson of their community who knows and loves birds directed the club members in their study.

The great diversity of rural conditions in Missouri has shown the need for a large variety of adaptable club projects and the value of supplementary activities. The 4-H club program attempts to provide these in planning the year's work.

At the nine district 4-H camps during July, August, and September, insect collecting, mounting, and identifying; forestry walks, during which trees were identified; and other types of nature study are very popular. Two State 4-H convention camps have been held in the Ozarks. Last year the program was devoted to soil, forestry, and wildlife.



Members of the Willing Workers Club, DeKalb County, Mo., demonstrate the right way to make an introduction.



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## IN BRIEF • • •

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### Progress Report

A new illustrated booklet, "On the Road to Better Markets", telling of the operation and achievements of the Clinton County (Ohio) Lamb and Fleece Association, has just been published by that association. This 32-page publication was prepared by Walter L. Bluck, Clinton County agent, and C. W. Hammans, Ohio marketing specialist.

A story of the Clinton County lamb-and-fleece-improvement program was published in the May 1936 issue of the Extension Service Review.

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### Club Aids Control Work

"The 10 4-H clubs in Jefferson County, Kans., helped wonderfully in last year's grasshopper campaign", writes County Agent C. T. Hall. "After being trained by the extension agent, they conducted demonstrations in their community on how to mix and spread the bait. The Grantville 4-H club probably did more of this work than any other club. Members of this club held a demonstration in every school district in six townships and visited every farmer, helping him with the mixing and spreading of the bait. Efforts of the club resulted in about a 60-percent control of the pest, and several farmers and communities reported a 100-percent control."

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### Leaders Test Seed

Thirty leaders of home demonstration clubs in Caldwell Parish, La., are proving the value of certified spineless white velvet okra seed which was bred at the Louisiana State University Experiment Station. They are planting samples of this high-bred seed furnished them by the extension garden specialists and, at the end of the season, will distribute seed among their club members.

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### Paying Projects

Idaho's 4-H club record book for 1936 shows \$26,290 on the profit side of the ledger for the boys and girls who completed projects in 16 lines of club work, reports J. H. Rearden, State club leader. The projects included poultry, calf, dairy, pig, potato, beet, sewing, gardening, canning, and cooking. Although clothing clubs reported the largest membership,

dairy calf clubs reported the largest profit. Boys and girls in Idaho 4-H clubs own 1,583 head of livestock. Swine ranks on top with 594 head, followed closely by dairy clubs with 572 animals. Sheep club members own 204 head of stock, and beef club members, 185 head of cattle.

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### Terracing

The terracing program in 1936 for Montgomery County, Kans., has been responsible for a larger acreage being terraced than in any previous year. More than 700 acres of land were terraced, representing 46 farms, 34 of which were terraced for the first time. The benefits of terracing have been well demonstrated during the past, but it has not been possible to provide leaders who would run the levels necessary to carry the terracing program forward as rapidly as the demand required. However, in 1936 the leaders have done a better job than in any former year, and, in addition, five young men assigned under the N. Y. A. program were trained to run levels.

As in the past, it has been necessary for the farm owner to provide all of the labor and power necessary to construct the terraces after the levels have been run. The townships and county have been very liberal in loaning road-grading equipment to be used in building terraces. As yet no special terracing machinery has been purchased in Montgomery County.

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### Caterpillars

4-H club members in Massachusetts and New York are waging a war on tent caterpillars. Preliminary reports on the campaign conducted by Massachusetts 4-H'ers indicate that more than 300,000 egg clusters and tents have been collected. In Chemung County, N. Y., more than 15,000,000 tent-caterpillar eggs were destroyed by 18 4-H clubs in 6 weeks.

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### Latvian 4-H Clubs

In addressing the eleventh National Club Camp delegates in Washington, D. C., in June 1937, Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, minister from Latvia to the United States, stated that his country now has more than 1,000 4-H clubs modeled after those in the United States. A new feature of the 4-H movement which started in Latvia in 1924 is the urban club which is becoming popular with boys and girls in the cities.

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## AMONG OURSELVES

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H. H. WARNER, director of extension and J. Hazel Zimmerman, assistant director for home economics, University of Hawaii, were recent visitors in Washington, conferring with Department officials and attending the eleventh National 4-H Club Camp. Miss Zimmerman is on 6 months' sabbatical leave during which she expects to study at Cornell University. On her way East she attended the Western States regional conference at Spokane, Wash., and conferred with extension workers in Montana and Minnesota.

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CORNELL'S extension club has completed its third successful year. Formed to give an opportunity for professional improvement, the club has held a 2-hour meeting once each month, discussing such subjects as tours, the written and spoken word, news writing, radio, demonstrations, correspondence, extension travel, and methods of keeping up to date in research. Sometimes outside speakers are brought in—a county agent to express his viewpoint, or a specialist in the subject under discussion. Attendance has averaged 50 percent of the entire agricultural force at Cornell. The club seems to meet a need that has been filled by no other organization.

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RECENT APPOINTMENTS to State extension specialist positions are: Florence A. Hutchinson, specialist in child care and training, Michigan; Andrew W. Uren, extension veterinarian, Missouri; Gilbert T. Webster, assistant extension agronomist, Nebraska; Carlton S. Garrison, assistant extension agronomist, New Jersey; Wayne W. Adams, extension economist, New Mexico; Harry Arthur Graves, extension assistant in horticulture, North Dakota; and Cecil B. Roark, formerly county agent in West Carroll Parish, La., who joins the State staff as assistant farm management specialist.

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AGNES E. MORELL, home demonstration agent of Houston County, Minn., sailed June 5 for a trip to Sweden and Norway where she expects to make studies of the activities of the rural women.





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PREVENTING SOIL BLOWING ON THE SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS (Farmers' Bulletin 1771).  
SOIL DEFENSE IN THE PIEDMONT (Farmers' Bulletin 1767).  
TOPSOIL—ITS PRESERVATION.  
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